

THE WEATHER

Rain today; tomorrow clearing; change in temperature; increasing easterly winds. Detailed weather report on page 13.

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THE SOCIAL WHIRL

The Herald's Society Page reflects the doings of society in the Capital. Chatty, gossipy, interesting columns daily.

THREE CENTS.

NAVY DOWNS ARMY, 7 TO 0; KOEHLER HERO

10,000 at Polo Grounds See Middies Win Spectacular Football Match.

TOUCHDOWN IN FOURTH

Nebraska Breaks Through Defense After Spirited Navy Attack.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Once back in the year 1902 some wise philosopher said that a straight line was the shortest way between two points.

This afternoon in front of 40,000 flower-bedecked, fur-clad spectators, the Navy proved that the old rule had lost none of its veracity.

The Navy beat the Army, 7 to 0, in their twenty-third annual battle at the Polo Grounds today.

Ben Gund Koehler, a 21-year-old boy of 155 pounds from Geneva, Nebraska, scored the touchdown that gave the Midshipmen victory and evened the count with the Army of eleven games to eleven in a thirty-year period.

Honors Are Divided.

But to young Clyde King, who booted the Navy to a victory last year and who struck the Navy crew with a record at Brussels last summer; to Eddie Wilkie, Edmond, Ind., the giant heavyweight wrestler from the Olympic games; to "Country" Moore, the tackle from the mountains of Virginia; and to Harry Albert Bolles, of Seattle, goes the credit for drawing the straight-line line between victory and defeat.

That line of young admirals opened holes in the heavy Army defense that a fleet of motor trucks could have driven through.

Secretary Baker, Gen. Pershing, Gen. MacArthur and all the striped and braided officers of the Army were there on the side lines to see the brilliant Walter Edwards French, the Army tank of Morristown, N. J., stopped before he started.

For two long periods fought in the Navy territory; through thirty minutes of futility fought in the shadow of their own goal posts, the Navy team caused its blue-blanketed goat on the side lines to bleat with anxiety.

Navy at First Out-generalled.

For two periods and a half of a bitterly-fought battle the Army out-maneuvered the Navy. For thirty-seven and a half minutes of a man-to-man conflict the Navy stands were moaning. "Can they hold against it?"

Then suddenly in the dying minutes of the third quarter, as a bolt from the dusk that was gathering over the crowded amphitheater, the Navy punned was loosed.

The Midshipmen took the ball in the middle.

Twenty-year-old Vincent Paul Conroy, of Ogden, Utah, and the youthful Koehler broke through the holes that the gallant line opened, for yards and yards.

The Army defense collapsed.

The Midshipmen were grinning their teeth until their jaws hurt with exertion. "Hold 'em Army!"—down the field where the trainers were running, the Midshipmen were shouting.

The game was over. The Army was gone.

A crisis-crowd played on the 13-yard line worked early in the final period.

His Hands Like Coal Heaver's.

Conroy, the Ogden boy, whose hands resembled those of a Dreadnaught coal heaver's, took a pass from center, printed a run to the left, and the ball to Gen. Gund Koehler and he squirmed through the Army line for a touchdown.

Clyde King, he of the educated made the count 7 to 0 with a perfect goal from the touchdown.

The game was over. The Army was gone.

Allies to Let Voters Decide Ruler, Report

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Sunday)—The Sunday Times today declared it had learned the allies will not oppose the return of King Constantine to Greece if the plebiscite, to be held today, results in his favor.

The Times declared the only proviso in the decision was that in any event Greece must carry out her obligation to the allies. This includes the maintenance of an army of 100,000 in the field.

IRISH ATTEMPT GENERAL'S LIFE

Shots Hit Carriage, but Cameron Is Unhurt; 2 Soldiers Slain.

LIMERICK, Ireland, Nov. 27.—An attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Cameron today. One bullet struck his carriage as he was leaving the barracks. He was not injured.

Soldiers Killed in Ambush.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—Two soldiers were killed in ambush near Fermoy today. Three more were wounded in the skirmish which followed the sudden appearance of the hidden attackers.

Street Fighting Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Increased fighting in Ireland, following closely the country-wide arrests of Sinn Fein leaders, was reported in dispatches late today.

Advices from Cork said the city was in a state of terror all last night. There were five fires in different parts of the city and numerous bomb explosions. Rifle firing was said to have continued until after daybreak.

Military raids continued in Dublin throughout the night. There were frequent bomb explosions and much rifle fire. Cordons of soldiers and policemen were thrown about while the city to permit careful search for Sinn Fein suspects. Many arrests were made.

An attempt was made upon the life of Gen. Cameron in Limerick when shots were fired at his carriage. The driver, who was alone, escaped unharmed.

A shipload of 5,000 government rifles arrived in Londonderry for the Ulster Volunteers.

Policemen in Manchester prevented Sinn Fein delegates from holding a meeting in the corn exchange.

Parliament Well Guarded.

Mysterious precautions taken in guarding government buildings, including the houses of parliament, were interpreted by the press as the aftermath of discovery of a gigantic Sinn Fein plot of destruction.

Without offering any explanation to the public, officials closed the houses of parliament and refused permission for anyone to visit them.

The houses of parliament have been closed to the public. Visitors were being turned back at the gates by strong guards of police.

Official explanation was given. Newspapers in their afternoon editions asserted a Sinn Fein plot had been discovered and that this was the reason for the precautions.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREMIERS CAN'T AGREE

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Premiers Lloyd George and Leygues after a conference had only served to show the wide divergence of their attitudes toward the various questions to be considered, adjourned everything pending the arrival of Foran Minister Stora, of Italy. The next meeting will be 10:30 Monday morning.

Leygues was semi-officially reported to have urged modification of the whole Near East question. Lloyd George was said to have opposed this, believing postponement of ratification was sufficient protection.

The French premier was understood to have said that an insipid treaty always brings up serious questions which must be decided. French officials who accompanied him did not conceal their dissatisfaction with Lloyd George's attitude.

AMERICAN MA GET ZEPPELIN OF LATE TYPE

Lieut. Culver Goes Abroad To Take Seat in Aeronautical Commission.

MAY FORCE GERMANY Belligerent Has Not Yet Assented to Plan for Compensation.

By S. B. CONGER.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—An opportunity for the United States to acquire gratis a new German Zeppelin of the latest commercial type or the component parts from which one of these air leviathans may be put together in America is offered in connection with the demand just submitted to Germany for compensation for the seven new Zeppelins destroyed by zealous patriots at Scapa Flow.

At the time of the signature of the peace treaty, the compensation, according to the terms laid down by the interallied aeronautical commission, should have been paid in cash, completed airships or their parts and divided among the nations represented on the commission.

The American government, except for a battleship and other warships sent to the United States under the agreement, heretofore has come off empty handed in the distribution of the spoils of war because it was not represented on the interallied aeronautical commission.

Germany's compensation, according to the peace treaty, is to be paid in cash, completed airships or their parts and divided among the nations represented on the commission.

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EX-KAISERIN UNCONSCIOUS; HOME BURIAL LAST REQUEST

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—The former German Kaiserin, who has been in a critical condition for several days as the result of heart disease, was reported to have lapsed into unconsciousness.

It was stated that her recovery was improbable. She has expressed a wish to have her body taken to Germany if she dies.

Wilhelm was said to be suffering from melancholy as the result of his wife's condition.

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CAUSA FRIEND OF U. S. BEFORE PEACE PARLEY

Speakers at Geneva Say This Country Is Not Shirk in Armenia.

RELIEF WORK SHOWN

Justification for Safeguarding Our Sovereignty Voiced by Delegate.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—The first treaties to which the United States is a signatory to be published by the league of nations were submitted to the assembly today.

The treaties, both with Sweden, concerned reciprocal copyright laws and amendments to the consular agreements between the two nations. They were among sixty-one submitted to date to the assembly.

Many of the sixty-one are between former triple alliance members and members of the league. It was pointed out tonight that it is now impossible for the United States to negotiate secret treaties with any other countries than Russia, Turkey and Mexico.

Special Cable Dispatch to GENEVA, Nov. 27.—America's next door neighbor, Canada, has been one of the most potent factors in keeping alive the name of the United States before the league assembly. Hardly a speech is made by one of the Canadian delegates that the United States is not mentioned.

It has been often the case during the discussion of the last two weeks both in the assembly and within the committees, that Canada's spokesmen have rallied to the support of the American point of view and cleared up some of the foreign delegates' misconceptions about America and on many occasions they have reminded the delegates that before taking a definite, irrevocable decision in this or that matter it would be wise to remember that the United States might wish to be consulted.

One of the staunchest defenders of the League of Nations, Joseph Dougherty, Canadian minister of justice, who during one assembly session when several European delegates had been attacking America's faulty handling of the Armenian mandate question, arose and recited the American effort to aid Armenia.

"Citizens of that great republic have given of their money, their time and of their labor without stint, bringing help to the Armenian people and there is actually today \$2,000,000 worth of property in that unhappy country representing property of the Armenian people," said Dougherty.

Dougherty said that he did not favor the methods employed to induce America's entry into the league and that it was matter for the American people alone to decide when they wished to enter. He believed the United States right in trying to safeguard her own sovereignty.

In a similar way another Canadian delegate, former Premier Newton Wesley Howells, came to the defense of what he believed was the American position regarding the pooling of the United States and Canada for the benefit of Europe. He has been insistently telling the delegates that the United States and Canada cannot support this idea.

Sweden's decision Tuesday as made known by the committee dealing with constitutional questions, not to consider any amendment to the covenant, would be interpreted in the United States as a step toward blocking a possible revision of the pact conforming to the terms enunciated by the Republics as the conditions of American entry into the league.

The delegates hastened to assure the American people that the league was not a threat to the American people's liberty and that the league was not a threat to the American people's liberty and that the league was not a threat to the American people's liberty.

Decision Vitaly Important.

The decision, which was taken only after a bitter fight by the Scandinavians, in which they were significantly supported by two little American cousins, Cuba, and Panama, was said to be of the most vital importance as regards the protection of the treaty of Versailles. The French delegates held that the assembly should take no action which appeared to reverse the decisions of the treaty and were supported by Viscount Ishii, who was strongly of the opinion that any proposal to amend the covenant was premature.

As a result of the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish amendments, which were considered of the highest importance, has raised the question whether a single commission is justified in saying yes or no when a state offers objection to the covenant and proposes amendments which it considers as safeguarding its sovereignty.

Sweden's objection to Article 10, which was rejected by the assembly, was said to be of the most vital importance as regards the protection of the treaty of Versailles. The French delegates held that the assembly should take no action which appeared to reverse the decisions of the treaty and were supported by Viscount Ishii, who was strongly of the opinion that any proposal to amend the covenant was premature.

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Huns to Review Own Terror Rule In Belgian Towns

By S. B. CONGER.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The parliamentary commission investigating the guilt of the war which threw a flood of light upon the policy which brought America into the war, has now determined to study the German terror in Belgium at the outset of the war.

The investigation, your correspondent hears, will deal not with the actual atrocities as such, but with the system of terror repression employed during the German invasion and the summary executions of large numbers of Belgian civilians in reprisal for alleged attacks upon German troops in the advance upon Liege and the march through the Meuse Valley. The rights of an organized civilian population to resist invasion and the legality of "The German war book" will be judged by the standards laid down in the Hague relations on land warfare and will be gone into thoroughly by German jurists to determine whether the course of the army leaders, which brought such opprobrium upon Germany at the outset of the war and placed the nation upon the political defensive from the very beginning of hostilities was justified.

The controversy regarding the first use of poison gas which the Germans supreme command justified at the time as a reprisal for the employment by the French of the same weapon but which the entente contended was originated by the German army, will also be gone into.

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G.O.P. TO MAP SCHEDULE FOR SHORT SESSION

Problem of Revenues to Get Consideration at Conferences This Week.

SUPPLY BILLS FIRST

Winter Work May Be Limited to Await Harding

On Big Issues.

Determined to give the country a demonstration of governmental efficiency, Republican leaders in Congress plan to map out within the next few weeks the entire legislative program which they hope to enact at the special session following President-elect Harding's inauguration on March 4, it was learned yesterday.

Following the conference yesterday between Senator Lodge, Republican leader of the Senate, and Senator Penrose, Finance Committee chairman, at Philadelphia, there will be a series of meetings of the Republican leaders here, which are expected to result in formulation of this program. The general plan is:

1. Limit the short session, beginning December 5, to appropriated bills; put all the major committee work to work on the problems.

2. Present bills covering these problems in rapid fire order, after the special session gets under way.

Full Co-operation Aim.

Harding will be conferred with and Congressional leaders will every effort will be made to have the legislative and executive branches of the government co-operate to the fullest extent in working out such changes as are deemed needed.

Among the problems on which committees will be put to work during the short session are these: Traffic and tax revision; immigration; high cost of living; reorganization of government departments; agricultural questions; labor; and railroads.

Congressional leaders said it will be impossible to make absolutely definite plans until they know more about Harding's plans with respect to peace and the proposed association of the two bills.

The program for the revision of the tax laws and the tariff has already begun to take shape. Whether subcommittees shall hold joint hearings this winter and whether tariff bills of long-term bonds, according to preliminary surveys of the financial situation made for members of the House Ways and Means Committee by Treasury officials.

Congress may be confronted with the necessity of either increasing tax rates or providing for another bill of long-term bonds, according to preliminary surveys of the financial situation made for members of the House Ways and Means Committee by Treasury officials.

The current depression, Treasury officials believe, will cut a big hole in the yield of the excess